Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of Summan Day Goods.

No. 12 Courtland et , and Nos. 11 and 15 Day-et. L. O. WILSON & Co.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT .- The exceeding light BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding tighteness of this graceful, becoming and besuttful fabric adapter particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a Gent'eman't breast Hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. By this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country, by this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. By the hat has never been equaled in this or any other country of the first the nurchaser may feature. Bold at the urani prices.

No R.—They have a so on hand their squar assortment of Bocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Petts, &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS. - Among the multi-SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.—Although the Hulli-tude and waster, of Spring and Sammer Hars which grace our by thoroughpars, there is some in our opinion, which can ex-ist those which the manitable Karok has produced. The cro-of those which the manitable Karok has produced. The cro-of those which the manitable Karok has produced. The cro-of produced to the control of the control

RAGLAN HATS .- Public approval of our efforts RAGIAN HATS.—I notice approvat or our charges as hatters to supply the lightest notinge flats, at a low cost, in 1854 and '55, led us to seek among the Paris febrica to for questive end tunts fitted to our species sales. In announcing the Racian Hars, we deem it due to correlive to state that, originating with us, we have control of the entire importation as received per Barceiona and Fulter. The number being insited, confirmed will do well to make their selections early. For sale

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Brandway.

BANTA'S SUMMER STOCK FOR CHILDREN .-BANTA'S SUMMER STOCK FOR CHARMER.

Determined to coline all his previous efforts in this department of his business, BANTA has just brought eat an unequaled wariety of Straw, Legborn, and Braid Hats for Boys; Legborn and Straw-braid Flats for Girls, Neapolitan, Split straw, and fice Legborn Hats for Infants; Fancy Straw Caps for Boys, &c.; embracing a diversity of new marker als made in the most head-lifted syles. In this (the Juvenile) department, there is no face which may not be for ished with a new grace by a selection from his countless assortment. William BANTA.

Corner of Canad and Wooster a's.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The whore celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Fowder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Safemander and other Safes—beine the name "Champion." That triumphs the world siready know, and their bistory is their suilory.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Waterest., Sew-York.

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POTICHOMANIE -- POTICHOMANIE .-- Presents For young Housekeepers, elegant, use ful, and ornament d. Ever wishle in the drawing room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship, and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful sat of DECORATING GLASS can be acquired per-fectly in half an hour. Boxes contains a two Vases, full in-structions, and every article required, price 45. CONTENT, NEARY & Co. No. 502 Broodway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATIONS instantly on immediately efferward. One bottle is warranted to pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wan ed. CONTENT, NEARY & GO, No. 502 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT On every speel.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUNSBERT, No. 458 Broadway, are now prepared o exhibit their New SPRING STYLES of RICH VELVET AFRENCH, and INGAM CARETHY, minor the assortment will be found a large number of New heeigns and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of the Chorns of every width, and all other goods connected with

CARPETS, CARPETS. CARPETS!-HYATT, No. 216 Bewery, is selling Carpeting, &c., at very low prices. They are decidedly cheap. Reyal velvet Tapestay and Brussels, an perfine Ingrate; floor Olicloths, scale Carpeting and Rods, Carpeting, Window Shades, &c. Also a sarge quantity of Ingrain Carpeting, at 2/6, 3/, 3/5, 4/ and 5/ per yard J. Hyart's Carpet Warercoms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st.

> HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS. None genuine except they are stamped "Hough's Parkst."

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PRIERSON & HUMPHREY.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.
Illing rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/10 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Espesies Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Brusseis Carpeting, from 5/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Sply, elegant ecitors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heevy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Rich Greatin Materials, Mattressen. &c., equally low
h.
Peterson & Humphrey No. 524 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with Rheir late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer Chother INC, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimerrs, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 254, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - We have great SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. —We have great polessure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in tall operation. We are again finishing our SEWING MACHINES, faster than ever containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broad way.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wites and Tourens have improvements pseudiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, care and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty to the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 253 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, and HARMONIUMS, from cight different Manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city, beside 15 second-hand Pianos—all of which will be sold as prices that dely competition. Planos to ERNT and ront al-lowed on purchase at Waters's, No. 333 Broadway.

The New and Extensive BAZAAR of FANCY The New and Extensive Dazaan of Lower Goods Tors, just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. Rogers, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of La line, Fans, Baticales, Jet Ornamons, Dresslug Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfamery and Fancy Soaps, Also, the most complete assistment of the Torsello, Games, &c., for the instruction and accusement of Children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, yet of the sale at the lowest importer's prices, No. 499 Broadway,

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTT & FERGUSON, No. 291 Breadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingoniens Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an univaled assortment, fully There yer Cent Less than ever before sold. As more are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style of price. Also, Gilt Cornicks, Brocatelle De Laines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Cur Taine, &c.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE

Secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and All Safes made by us
All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMFNESS.
NOTICE—Silas C. Herring No LONGER makes or sells this celabrated Fire Proof Safe, his license having expired.
Depots No. 122 Walterest, (near Wall.) New York,
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NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A new Musical Instru-ment, combining the advantages of the Organ, Metodeon and Flanc; the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and, is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has resolved the highest testimonisis from the profession, smateurs, and toe sade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Fisher-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Frice from GROVESTERS & TRULLOW, NO. NO Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP COOL-DRINK PURE SODA WATER. Dealers in Sona Fountains Should call at No. 158 William st. Should call at No. 188 Wilkam at.
And examine the great
Rould's Nobe Fountain,
Which costs but Forty Dollars.
It is the only Fountain in existence which produces
Pure Soda Water.
Soda Water, Symps and Ice,
Cost the Retailer
One Quarter of a Cent
Per Gliss.
The Romins Fountain is adapted to the use of
Priva's Families, Hotels, Saloons, Rall Cars, &c.

STUDY ECONOMY BY PATRONIZING CANTRELL GAITERS at 12/ and 14/ per pair are worth purchasing, and the economical will give CANTRELL, of No. 335 Bowery, a single trial, they will confeas his articles are worth double the money charged.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH, to be had in Broadway, down town, at the Lower Broadway Book Store, No. 118 up stairs. And let us see what the great provocation as Also a Map of Kansas. This mailed upon the receipt of 37 cents. Several bright active Bovs WANTED. C. L. Hosser.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS COMPLETE, \$6, \$7 and Black Airdes Vests, #7; fine Casemete Suits, #10; bleck Cloth Coats, beautifully made, #5 50, #6, #7, #3, #5 to #18, &c, at Evans' CLOTHEM WARROUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-et.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-WHAT ARE THEIR CREENTIALS!—They are approved by the ma-onlightened governments, sanctioned by the highest mode of an thouity, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in a Disease of the Sain, Glands, and Secretice Organs. Soids the Manufactories, No. 00 Modelm lane, New York, and No. 21 Berund, London; and by all Druggista, at 25c., 62jc., and #1 per pol or low.

WILD PIGEONS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
I shall have Turs Mousing a large and excellent supply of
VILD PIGEONS, for sale to design and my customers goner thy
to the rouges. Cash orders with he filled at No. 3 Broadway,
to, 162 Fulton st., and at the Franklin st. Market.
A. L. STIMS JN, No. 139 and 141 Franklinest.

CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL FROM WASHINGTON

VISIT THE FRANKLIN-ST. MARKET, opposite the best of Verlet et. If you wish to see a model merte viet the "Frankin at" The "Washington" carnes met et viet Massar, George, With Pictures, First, UNSTERS, ROYTER, ELOS & c. in the pricet are in the companion. AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE! For ENGLISH CARRETS— Superb V-ivets, 11/ por yard. Elegant Brus-els, 7/8 per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Imp dmission of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet orm.

ng the cash, are respectfully solicited.

OREELEY & McELRATH.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 29 -The House bilts, giving lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Michigan for railroad purposes, were passed. The President's Message on the di-missal of Mr. Crampton was received. After some debate thereon by Messrs. Mason, Case, Toombs and Butler the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House, May 29 -The Committee on the Sumner assault had leave to report at any time when the House is in session, and to print their journal. The Crampton Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Grow reported a proposition to admit Kansas under her free Constitution. Consideration postponed to the 25th of June. Adjourned to Monday.

The Hop CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kenses, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octavo pamphlet of 52 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$2 per hundred, #20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earneatly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for what Mr. Summer was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slave holding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to en official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The citizens of New-York are invited to assemble this evening at the Tabernacle, to give emphatic and unmistakable expression to the feelings aroused in their breasts by the beating to bloody blindness of a Uni ed States Senator while sitting unarmed and unsuspecting in the Senate-Chamber. The impulse to this gathering comes entirely from the more conservative portion of the community, and we trust its direction and guidance will be left wholly in their hands. Let the officers, the speakers, the committees be such as will be generally recognized as sympathizing with and uttering the sentiments of the wealth, the trade, the prudence and moderation of the Commercial Emporium; but there is no reason that others may not also meet with these, to deepen the tone and swell the voice of indegnant reprehension at the late outrage in the Senate, which is borne on every breeze from every hamlet in the Free States to the ends of the earth. We believe the Tabernacle will be crowded at an early hour.

We give to day Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Dillas setting forth the reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls. So far as the British Government is concerned, the disclaimers and apologies of Lord Clarendon are accepted as satisfactory. All desire to interrupt the diplomatic intercourse and good understanding of the two Governments is disavowed. The dismissals are put exclusively on grounds personal to the parties dismissed.

The American Government finding itself unable m's views as to the legal effect of the neutrality laws of the United States, which must be decided by our own municipal tribunals, is also unable to ascribe the same weight that he does to the denial of the parties implicated -a denial, according to the view taken of it in this letter, by no means coextensive with the charges against them. Nor do those charges depend solely upon the testimony to which Lord Clarendon objects as discredited, but upon many corresponding circumstances sustained by independent proofs, while the impeaching testimony against Hertz and Strobel is not free from exceptier. On the whole, the American Government being satisfied that these agents did violate our laws, the fact that they d.d it also against the express orders of their own Government only aggravates their offense. They have thereby become personally unacceptable to the American Government, and their dismissal is placed solely on that ground.

Mr. Brooks has challenged Gen, Wilson, and the latter has refused to fight, but given notice that he shall defend himself. This is all right; and if Wilson is assailed we have no doubt that he will be found a dangerous an'agonist.

Quite spart from the propriety or wrongfulness of dueling, it is difficult to understand how even a professed duelist who has not lost all selfrespect could meet such a cowardly assassin as this Brooks has proved himself. Any gentleman would degrade himself by descending to the level of a dastardly bully like that.

The Radical Abolitionists have nominated Gerrit Smith of New-York for President, and Samuel McFarland of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

Our special dispatches state that Congress has adjourned until Monday, the 9th June, to give members a charce to attend the Cincinnati Convention, and put the Capital in Summer trin.

The people of New-Haven last night expressed their sentiments upon the Brooks outrage. Their resolutions are bold and manly, and indicate a state of feeling of the most hopeful character.

Mr. Sumner was rather better yesterday, though he is not yet out of danger. There was another consultation of physicians.

The California news received by the Illinois yesterday contains no items of special interest. The gold by this arrival amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, according to our anticipation heretofore appeared. We publish elsewhere a list of the hilled and wounded by the Panama riot and railroad socident, as nearly as can be ascertained from our San Francisco and Aspinwall files. The detailed accounts from Central America confirm the success of Walker, as already stated in our telegraphic

We publish this morning many painfully interesting details of the recent outrages in Kausas, received yesterday in part from our own correspondents in Missouri and Kansas, and in part collated from our St Louis and other exchanges. We beg our readers to consider well these harrowing accounts, and then judge between us and those who would belittle these outrages into ordinary border feuds, and who accuse us of extortion and exaggeration. We have correspondents in Kansas employed and paid expressly to send us the earliest reliable accounts of everything of interest which transpires in that fated region, and we copy in addition every important paragraph that reaches us in our Pro-Slavery as well as Free-State exchanges. Let those who make greater exertions to keep their readers fully and accurately advised, reproach us.

"To stand by the Constitution" has for some years been a touchstone of political orthodoxy with the conservative and mercan ile portion of our fellow citizens, and by no means a bad one. It is only the confusion of ideas that sinks fidelity to the Constitution into alacrity in slave-catching, that we object to. Slave-catching is not the Constitution, nor even a material portion of it; it is at the worst but a minor incident, reluctantly admitted at the eleventh hour after having been plumply rejected. There are far different and more important provisions in that in trument-witness the following:

ART. I. \$6. "The Senators and Representatives [in Con-gress] shall in all cases, except treasor, felony, and breach of the base, he privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the sunc; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questi-ned in any other place."

Here is a provision of the Constitution absolutely essential to that freedom of discussion which is the life of Republican Liberty. For, manifestly, Members wili not all and always speak out fully and frankly what they believe Congress and the Country should hear if each shall realize that he must speak with a pistol leveled at his head and a bludseon uplifted from behind him, ready to descend on his naked head the moment he utters anything offensive to the nice susceptibilities of a political or personal adversary. Some will speak the truth at all hazards; but for the greater number there will be no more freedom of debate under such cir cumstances than is allowed to-day in France, Naples or Russia. If the rule of the bludgeon and revolver is not overthrown, the constitutional provision just quoted-one for more essential and important than that relating to fugitive slavesbas become a dead letter.

But again: Congress in 1838 passed an act denouncing the severest penalties against Congres sional dueling. The Member who sends a chal lenge, or carries one, or in any way provokes or foments a duel, is subjected by this act to the severest penalties. Yet we hear that Carolina Brooks has challenged Senator Wilson avowedly, unquestionably, for words spoken in debate, after brutally beating Gen. Wilson's colleague for a like offense, and calling Gen. Webb to account for newspaper atrictures on his last-named outrage. Here are repeated and flagrant violations of both law and Constitution, tending to the utter subversion not of Slavery but of Liberty. And it is cur rent'y reported that Senstor Toombs intends to provoke a hostile meeting with Senator Wade, of similar tenor and on like provocation.

Mr. Francis E. Treadwell of this city addressed on the 14th inst. a succinct and forcible memorial to the House on the subject of outrages committed or threatened by its members on Editors and other outsiders, asking that adequate penalties be denounced against the perpetrators of such outrages. The crimes for which Mr. Sumner's speech furnished the apology bave since been committed, and they very materially strengthen Mr. Treadwell's positions. We do not find, however, one argument urged by him that seems to us deserving of much weight, namely: The Constitution having properly shielded every member of Congress from all persenal responsibility for words spoken in debate, it s unfair and cowardly in those Members to assail others for strictures on their propositions or their barangues. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways:" and since Congressman Brooks cannot, without defiance of the Constitution, be held responsible for his speeches by Editor Webb, it is manifestly just that Editor Webb should enjoy equal freedom and immunity with regard to his strictures on the doings of Congressman Brooks. Is not the fairness of this rule evident?

It is extraordinary to observe that some palliation of the attack on Mr. Sumner is attempted in Northern journals on the ground that his recent speech was beyond the pale of parliamentary discussion. Now that speech is before the world. and any man is challenged to show wherein, by word or sentence, it violates the well-known rules of public debate. It was severe. It was intended to be severe. It was sarcastic, scornful, and powerful in its invective; but it was not personal in any offensive sense. The Senator weighed his words and kept within the bounds of that propriety demanded by the rules of parliamentary discussion. To palliate the attack on this ground, is thus to do Mr. Summer great injustice, and what is worse, it is to undertake to abridge the proper scope of controversy and to justify assaults upon the freedom of debate.

For every word that Mr. Sumner uttered, and for more than he uttered, he has had ample provocation in this very Kansas discussion, and in this view the palliation referred to becomes still more unjust and reprehensible. And if we go back, the provocation increases at every step. The friends of Freedom in the Senate are few. They are hated by many of their associates with a malignancy that to be understood must be seen and felt, but it cannot be expressed. In every way, this minority, feeble in numbers, is made to feel the force of Pro-Slavery hostility. Not only by all kinds of parliamentary discourtesy, but by gesture, by look, by ciaculations out of order that do not get into print, char will decide them. That is the cuty of the fact among conversation of the most personal and offensive character during the delivery of their speeches, as well as by open, long, elaborate, intense and brutal vituperation, the condensed essence of personal dedunciation, have they been at various, and indeed, at all, times assailed. The debates, as published in The Globe, will justify this characterization of the speeches, but the written record conveys no idea of the manner in which they are uttered. The insulting tene, and contemptaous gesticulation and attitude, cannot be conveyed through print.

No member of the Senate has been more preëminently the victim of past occurrences, Summer. To say nothing of past occurrences,

Mr. Butler's personalities in this debate have been as marked as ever before. He rudely assa'led Mr. Harlan of Iowa, who is a clergyman, by putting questions to him about his profession, and taunting him with ignorance: addressing h m in his seat wholly out of order: telling him be (Butler) knew as much Latin as be (Harlan) did of English, and such like unmannerly discourse, of which he bas always been full. This particular point to which we here allude is the more offensive since Butler, though full of scholarly pretensions, is no scholar, and only a little while since told a friend he was sorry to have quarrelled with Sumner, for he used to get all his scholar-hip out of him; which, indeed, was the fact, since it is well known that Butler always used to pass up his Latin quotations to Sumner to be corrected before putting them into his printed speeches. But this is only a sample of his ordinary conduct.

Without denying to Mr. Butler the possession of some good qualities and considerable talents, he is yet as notoriously aggravating and officious in his hostility to all Anti-Slavery sentiment as he is intemperate in his personal habits. It is his wont to vent monosyllabic wrath at those whose views on Slavery and constitutional duty do not accord with his own, as though he were the standard and measurer of opinion for every other Senator. It is the rude interruption, it is the supercilious manner, it is the arrogant tone and temper, the lordly, lashing, plantation way in which these things are done, that often constitutes a ground of offense greater than is offered by the mere words. Yet Mr. Butler, on many former set occasions, has spoken out and recorded most offensive language against Mr. Sumner. He has twitted him of "flagrantly misrepresenting history," of making "fourth of July orations" in the Senste, of using "vapid rhetoric," of making "flaming speeches to infuriate mobs," of being a "rervile orator," and otherwise maligning him by all manner of implied censure and rebuke on points where everything of the sort could not be otherwise than impertinent. Oher Senator's of Butler's party have habitually been equally insolent and blackguard. Indeed, the one great fact in all the altercation on the subject of Slavery in the Senate is this: that the Pro-Slavery men hold a lordly and contemptuous tone, and assume on all occasions a supercilious and overbearing manner, designed to intimidate expression and overcome it by an assumed superiority as aggravating as it is insolent. They have attempted to cow down Anti-Slavery men by an insuff-rable hauteur, as well as by fierce assaults; so that it has required a good deal of boldness to even rise and express modest opinion amid the shower of contemptuous missiles instantly burled at the head of the speaker by an overwhelming mass of Senatorial arrogance.

And now, after years of this treatment, when Mr. Sumner rises and makes a speech in which he overcomes this systematized scheme of subduing freedom of utterance; when he defies the conspiracy to tread personal independence and disagreeable truth under foot, and routs the whole host by ourd blows upon each division of it, what is done to him? Beaten in argument, beaten in sarcasm, beaten in invective, beaten in prompt reply in a wordy encounter of their own choosing, one thing is yet left to his opponents-Sumner can be beaten with a stick. And when it is done, when the violence which shocks all is committed, Northern journals are found that can palliate the attack by saying that Mr. Sumner should have been more mealy mouthed, and tame, and subdued in his terances; that he should have been careful to say nothing that would offend anybody-and this, too, while Mr. Somner was strictly confining himself within the rules of parliamentary discussion. If those who take this view of the case had any candor left, the slightest reflection upon the facts could not but make them blush for an opinion so

perverse, pusillanimous and shameful. We noticed, yesterday, the mineing style in which The Intelligencer and The Union attempted ia their Senatorial report to gloss over, or wholly to reep out of sight, the ruffianly behavior of South Carolina Butler in calling Mr. Wilson a liar. Even The Globe, which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of an impartial and nuffinehing register of de bates, seems inclined, on this occasion, to follow in the same track. The following is The Globe's version of the debate in which the offensive expression used by Butler is carefully suppressed:

pression used by Butler is carefully suppressed:

"Mr. Wilson-Mr. President, the gentleman from Louisian has made an explanation. That explanation is not inconsistent with anything stated by my colleague. It explains the position of the Senstor, and we shall all accept it. I do not believe Mr. Summer intended to put him in a false position. The Senstor from Illineis has made his explanation. I see nothing in that inconsistent with my colleagues statement. Mr. Summer was stricken down on this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault.

"Mr. BUTLER, in his seat, impulsively uttered words which Senators sround advised him were not parliamentary, and his subsequently, at the instance of Senators, requested that the words might be withdrawn.

Mr. SULLER (edit to order.

Mr. STUART-I call to order.
Mr. Wilson-Mr. Summer is confined to his chamber day—
The PRESIDENT—The Senator from Massachusetts will take
his scat. The Senator from Michigan will state his point of

his east. The Senator from Michigan will state his point of order.

"Mr. Stuars—It may not become me as one of the youngest members of this body to interpose; and yet, Sir, I regard it as a solemn duty. I would sladly hear from either, more experienced and abler mem. I rise, not to comment on anything that has been ead or done, but simply to exercise a duty which devolves upon me. Inamuch as there is no question before the Senate, I make the point of order that the discussion shall end.

"Mr. BUTLER—My friends have said what is entirely right, that I never before used an epithet here. The subject is not legitim sely up. I gave notice that I intended to speak—and when it do speak is shall be in calm language—when the resolutions come up. This mode of attacking my relative is very trying. I med a word which I hope will not be put down. I have never used an epithet on this floor, and therefore I ask that it may be excused. I make the request at the unanimous instance of my friends.

"Mr. Stuars—I hope that will be done, and I also hope that my motives may be appreciated. I could not object to gentless."

ne, sithough a young, inexperienced member, for interposing of in-lating on the rules, and asking that we may unanimously give to leave this subject where it stands.

"Mr. Wilson—Mr. President—
"The Prassionar—The Chair will state that it has been the inform practice of the Senate to permit Senators feeling agrieved by publications through the public press to make such aglenations as they may deem proper, always conditing themselves, however, to the use of parliamentary language. The selector from Ohio and the Senator from Massichusetts have thused language that might be regarded as unparliamentary. The Senator from Mischigan having reised the point of order, the hair is under the impression that the Senator from Massichusetts was out of order in using the term which he uttered.

"Mr. Wilson | I have no desire to transgress the rules of order, and I shall thank any Senator, or you, Sir, to call me to refer whene ver I do so.

"The Prassidary—The impression prevails that the Chair could the practice. It is for Senators to decide when improper a runse is used, and to make points of order, and tens the har will decide them. That is the cuty of the Chair, but the heir cannot undertake to measure the language that Senators hell employ.

"Mr. Hals—I wish to call the attention of the Chair to one

to meet the Serator from South Carolina, or any other Senator on this floor, in d-bate on this matter. Any assumption of seperiority by the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator, as to recognition, will pass for what it is worth, in the Senator as to recognition, will pass for what it is worth, in the Senator.

ate and the country.

"Mr. Butlers—I do not wish anything to go out on this occasion, but what I said and intended. I intended to say what I now repeat, that when these resolutions come up. I shall speak to them as coming from a Commonwealth fairly entitled to my attentier. What I may say of that Senator, I do not now undertake to advertise the Senate or himself, for I do not know. I shall releave however, to confine myself to the terms ore scritted by official propriety; and if I transgress them, it will be because I am provoked to do so. I never have been the aggressor upon this floor, and I call upon the Senate to bear me teatimony to that fact."

It will be seen from the above report that Stuart

is not entitled to the credit which the reports commonly published have given him, of calling Butler to order. On the contrary, it was Wilson whom he called to order, in apprehension apparently of a fight on the floor of the Senate in consequence of Wilson "provoking" Butler by describing in just, though moderate terms, the infamous conduct of his speaking pephew; upon which call to order the presiding officer (Bright) undertakes to decide that to speak of the assault on Sumner as "brutal, "murderous and cowardly" is to use "unparliamentary" language. The only parliamentary style of speaking of that infamous affair is, we suppose, according to Mr. Bright, as a "rencontre," a "personal conflict," or an "unfortunate occurrence"delicate terms well suited, no doubt, to a Parlia-ment of Border Ruffians, where to speak of brutality, murder and cowardice might seem like twitting too much upon facts, but which we appreheud, though ruled for this occasion by the President of the Senate, is not yet definitely established as the parliamentary law of that body.

There was some reference also in the debate to the point of Senatorial practice to which we referred the other day, as to its not belonging to the presiding officer but to the Senate itself to preserve order and enforce the rule against personalities-a beautiful thimble-rig contrivance whereby the majority can take to themselves the liberty of personal reflections to any extent, while, if the minority attempt to follow the example thus set them, they are immediately stopped short by calls to order.

As to Butler's apology, it is to be observed that he did not make it from any personal sense of the imprepriety of his language, but solely at the "unanimous request of his friends," who had sense enough to see, though he had not, that the choleric and foolish old man was getting himself and them into an untenable position.

If there were any doubt that the assault of the wretched Brooks made upon Mr. Samner was premeditated-we do not say the assault upon Mr. Sumner in particular, but violence to be committed in the halls of Congress upon some member of that body-evidence might be found of such premeditation in a speech delivered by this Brooks in the House on the 24th of December last, during the debates which preceded the choice of Speaker-a speech, every word of which breathes the spirit of a brave and a ruffian, stimulated to some outrage by a feverish thirst for blood. Here is a passage

of it as reported in The Congressional Globe: "All I ask of gentlemen is to make their issue boldly—make it here. Here is the place to make it, and the place to meet it. I never could understand the magnanimity or chivalry of Southern gentlemen, who are content to wear the honers of the country in the magnanimity or chivalry of Southern gentlemen, who are content to wear the honors of the country in times of peace, but who propose to leave this ball and fly to their constituents when dangers threaten. Sir, we are their appointed leaders, and when resistance becomes virtuous we are the very men who should first display it. We are standing upon slave territory, surrounded by Slave States, and pride, honor, patrictism, all command us, if a battle is to be fought, to fight it here upon this floor. I include in no violence, in no threat; but I appeal to gentlemen on the other side to come out like men, and make their issue boldly—command our respect by their manhood, and be to us for men worthy of our steel." It must have been, we are justified by this extract

in concluding, as a "foeman worthy of his steel" that this South Carolina bravo selected Mr. Sumner for assault. Mr. Sumner did come out " like a mar," " made his issue boldly," and made it on the floor of the Ssnate; whereupon Brooks, like the skulking scoundrel and cowardly villain that he is, steals upon bim by surprise, strikes him down insensible by a sudden and unexpected blow and then proceeds to show his manly courage and South Carolina discipline by beating the fallen and bleeding Senator with all the ferocity of a furious overseer. "Standing upon Slave Territory and surrounded by Slave States,"-and taking care to be well backed up at the time by the presence of Toombs, Douglas, Keitt, and others who might have helped him out had he needed it-this self constituted champion of Southern " chivalry and magnanimity" content no longer to " wear the honors of the country in times of peace," is compelled by his " pride, honor and patriotism" " to fight," what he considers "a battle." For the scene of it he chooses the floor of the Senate, and for the object of attack a gentleman writing at a desk, unarmed, unwarned, and who, because he is a gentleman, would have had no idea of the possibility of such an attack under such circumstances. A speaking assault of this sort is, it seems, what in South Carolina they call a "battle."

However, between the speeches and the acts of this representative of South Carolina and the applause he is so profusely receiving from the South, the world is fast getting enlightened as to some peculiarities of Southern "chivalry" not hitherto fully appreciated.

Half a dozen journals descant deceptively on the exaggerations, &c. of THE TRIBUSE with regard to the devastation at Lawrence, when in fact our articles were based on and fully justified by the telegraphic dispatches from St. Louis to the Associated Press, and these upon the advices of the leading journals of that city, including the ultra Pro-Slavery Republican. We from the first expressed our hopes that Lawrence was but partially destroyed. Here are the original telegraphic dispatches announcing the destruction of Lawrence—the information in either case reaching us through Pro-Slavery channels:

through Pro-Slavery channels:

Sr. Lours, Saturday, May 24, 1836.

A dispatch from Boonville to The Republicant, says Lawretce was destroyed on Wednerday. The hotel and priating-give in Konsos City were also demolished, but rec lives were lost. Particular are expected by steamer to might.

Wassinsorou. Saturday, May 24, 1856.

A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day, which states that a collision had taken pice between the United States su-thorities and the Free-State men, by which the Tows of Lowrence was destroyed, and a number of persons killed. It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this execution, and he expresses some doubt as to it authenticity. One dispatch is dated Loursville, whereas it should come from St. Louis, to be authentic. Now, because it appears that the destruction of the

surrendered town was but partial, while only two of the unresisting inhabitants were killed, the Pro-Slavery Press in this quarter accuses THE TRIBUNE of fabrication! Compare our statements with the dispatches on which they were based, and then with the fellowing utterly baseless invention from one of our censors, The Troy Budget:

"It is said that Mr. Sumner read his speech to Sen-ator Seward before he delivered it in the Senate, and ator Seward before he delivered it in the Senare, and that the latter listened with regret to the extravagant provocations with which it was filled. He entreated the Massachusetts Senator to make it less offensive, and advised him to curtail those very passages, and to strike out those accumations, which preved afterward so offensive to the Senate and the public."

A fire occurred at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days ince, which destroyed property to the amount \$40,000. No insurance.

FROM WAS TINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1856, Another Railroad bill was rushed through to-day for Louisians. To-morrow Mississippe's turn will come, and of course the result will be ditto. The combinations are so powerful on all these bills that it is readily seen what their and is to be.
Jones of Tennessee and Cumback of Indiana thron themselves across the track to-day, but they could make to more headway against the bill than squealing pig could in opposing a locomotive. It was semething, bowever, to show a good disposition. Yet, so far as the Government lands in Louisiana are concerned, no great damage can come of giving them to anybody. They are not what are wanted for the great army of emigrants who have no great affection for swamps, canebrakes and alligators.

The Whitewashing Committee of the Senate on the Summer case were not expected to do much. but nobedy supposed they would come in with such a lame and impotent conclusion as they presented to-day. The confession of imbecility on the part of the Senate to protect its own members from assault and slaughter in their seats, is one of these extraordinary things that startle like snow in Sumner or lightning in Winter, or any other very unusual phenomena. The reasoning of the Report I have not seen, but its conclusions are on their face preposterous. As Thomas Jefferson used to sing and say:

" Sing tantarers, rogues all, rogues all!" The reports of the change for the worse in Mr. Sumner's condition, produced to day the most pro-

found sensation. When his critical state was announced in the House, a gloomy phrenzy seemed to seize every Northern man. Intense anxiety has ever since prevailed in relation to his case. It is hoped late this evening that his prospects have brightened a little.

There is a fervent desire on the part of some of the members to reach the consideration of the Kansas case, and the impatience to do so has reached a point well nigh intolerable. Members are fairly blistered with the thought that Kansas finds no voice raised in behalf of her unequaled woes in the National Capitol. The discussion can be but little longer deferred. It looks as though the opposition to appropriations squinting, ever so distantly toward footing the bills of the land picates in that Territory, would be fiery and overwhelming. The depth of feeling here over the recent hellish deeds in Kansas is unfathomable. J. S. P.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CONDITION OF MR. SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29, 1856. You will have the correspondence between Wilson and Brooks through the regular channel. It occasions very little remark here.

The charge through the day was not material. A consultation of physicians was held to-night at Congress has adjourned over for the Cincinnati

Mr. Sumner was somewhat better this morning.

Convention, and the Spring cleaning, and will not be in session for the next ten days. The whole remaining batch of Railroad grants

were put through the Senate to-day in a lump. Mr Cumbsek's off-hand speech against them

yesterday in the House was prompt and smart. To the Associated Press

Mr. Summer is more comfortable this forenoon, but

Dr. Perry orders that no one must be permitted to see him under any preterse.

Mr. Summer is better to-day. Having been kept un-

der the influence of opiates since yesterday, his pulse has been reduced from 110 to 84. He is not allowed to see friends por to read letters, but though not entirely out of danger, the prospects are that isfismms tion will be checked.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1856.
There was a grand celebration of the Union Association of Sunday-Schools of Washington and vicinity to-day. It is estimated that over 10,000 adults and children joined in the procession. At a meeting of the Republican As

At a meeting of the Republican Association law-evening, several speeches were made, denouncing in the strongest terms the assault committed on Senstor Summer by Mr. Brooks. A Committee was appointed to prepare and present at the meeting on Saturday evening resolutions expressive of their feeling on the

subject.
Messrs. B. B. French, Lewis Clephane and John
Bigelow were appointed Delegates to attend the Republican Convention.
The views of the President on the Enlistment ques-

The views of the President on the Enlistment ques-tion, and the Central American question, were com-municated to Congress to-day. Thus it appears he has completed his record on all the leading questions now before the country, and has given his opinion in full. There can now be no doubt of the line of public policy he will pursue relative to Kansas affairs, inter-nal improvements, public lands, tariff, and the Central American as well as all other questions in dispute with Great Britain.

Great Britain.

There are no apprehensions of any assault on Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Sumner continues comfortable, though not out of danger.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....Washinoton, May 29.

The House bills, granting lands to Wisconsis, Abbama, Louisiana and Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein, were severally

A message was received from the President of the United States informing Congress that he has ceased to hold intercourse with the Minister of the British Gerer ment to Washington, and deems it proper to lay before them the considerations of public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure of so much in-Among the documents transmitted by the President

have led to the adoption of a measure of so much inportarce.

Among the documents transmitted by the President
is a dispatch from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas
dated May 27, 1856, in which it is stated that the President
dent has carefully considered the note of Lord Claredent has carefully considered the note of Lord Claredent to Mr. Dallas (April 30) relative to the enlistance
question, and has directed him to present his view
thereon for the purpose of having them communicated
to the British Government. The President is mach
gratified by the conciliatory spirit of that note, and by
the desire expressed by Lord Clarendon to adjust exsting difficulties, and preserve and strengthen the
friendly relations between the two Governments. The
disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the
United States, and the expression of regret
that, contrary to the intention and direction of
the British Government, there has been
infringement, are satisfactory to the President
and the main complaint, so far as respect
her Majesty's Government, is thus removed; but the
President extremely regrets that he canno; concur wite
Lord Clarendon in the opinion that Mr. Crampton,
and the Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Circinnati, are not implicated in these proceeding
Regarding those who have no connection with the
Government, be has nothing to ask of her Majesty's
Government, but in the case of the individuals
with the Government should cease. In taking this
however, he does not intend to cause any internaof the diplomatic relations between the United
and Great Britain; but, on the contrary, is
of keeping the two countries upon
footing. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was a
ferfeoting. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was a
fercontrally as this Government still believes, inplicers are all, as this Government still believes, inplicers are all, as this Government still believes, inplicers are all, as this Government still believes, inplicated in the violation of the laws of the United States,